

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

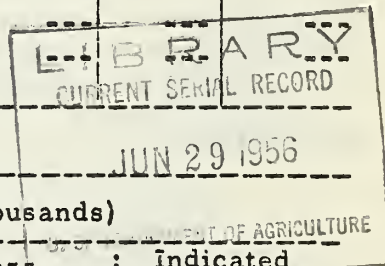
Crop Production

Release:
June 11, 1956
3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, JUNE 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

Crop	Yield per acre			Total production (in thous.)		
	Aver-		Indi-	Aver-		Indi-
	age	1955	cated	age	1955	cated
	1945-54		June 1, 1956	1945-54		June 1, 1956
Winter wheat, bu.	18, 3	20, 9	18, 7	872, 635	705, 372	670, 375
Condition June 1						
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
All spring wheat, . . . bu.	83	86	88	273, 912	232, 787	1, 252, 297
Durum,	82	85	88	---	---	---
Other spring,	83	86	88	---	---	---
Rye,	82	74	78	---	---	---
Hay, all,	85	79	78	---	---	---
Hay, wild,	82	67	74	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa,	87	78	79	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	86	83	78	---	---	---
Pasture,	85	78	72	---	---	---



Crop	Production (in thousands)			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54			June 1, 1956
Peaches, bu.	2/ 66, 989	2/ 62, 076	2/ 51, 827	61, 843
Pears, "	2/ 30, 230	29, 536	29, 622	29, 327
Sweet cherries				
(11 States) ton	2/ 96	98	2/ 113	80
Apricots (3 States) "	215	160	2/ 281	197

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

Crop	Production			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			1955
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines,...	116,346	130,870	135,445	135,015
Grapefruit.....	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,000
Lemons.....	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,400

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	Milk			Eggs		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April.....	10,493	11,156	11,512	6,076	5,648	5,591
May.....	12,348	12,844	12,974	5,812	5,579	5,557
Jan.-May Incl.	49,185	52,484	54,696	27,920	27,093	27,229

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

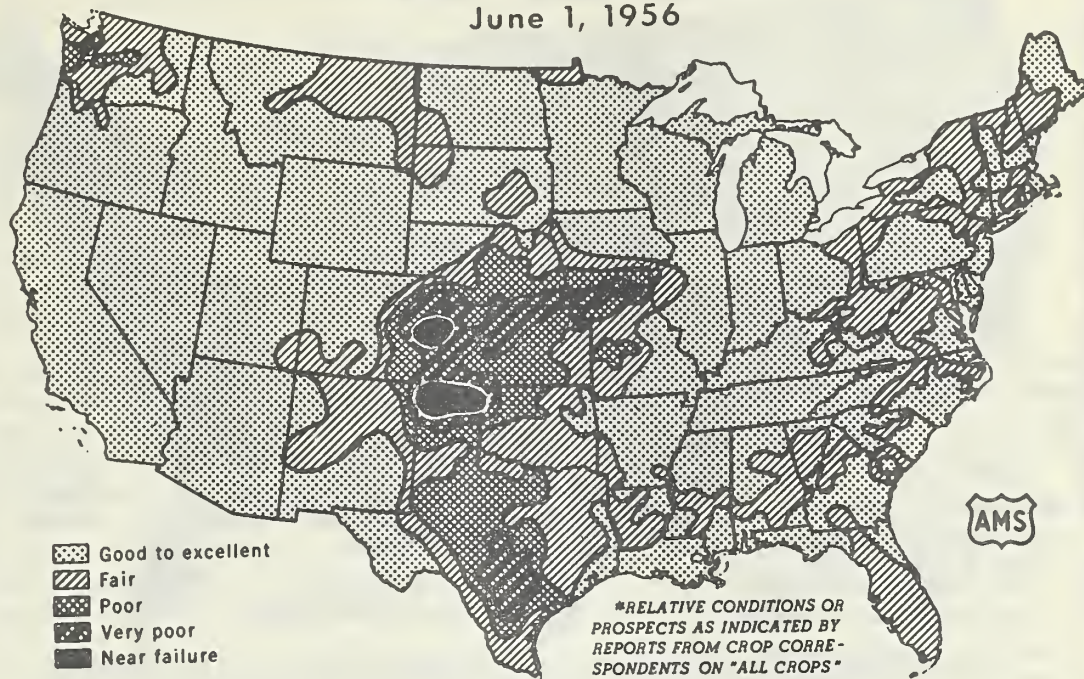


SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

S. R. Newell, Chairman,
 F. J. Graham, Acting Secretary,
 R. K. Smith, C. E. Burkhead,
 R. Royston, T. J. Kuzelka,
 O. M. Frost, J. W. Kirkbride,
 E. L. Park, G. D. Harrell,
 Paul Smith, Roy Potas,
 N. I. Nielsen, K. D. Blood,
 L. C. Stuber, R. D. Parr.

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1956



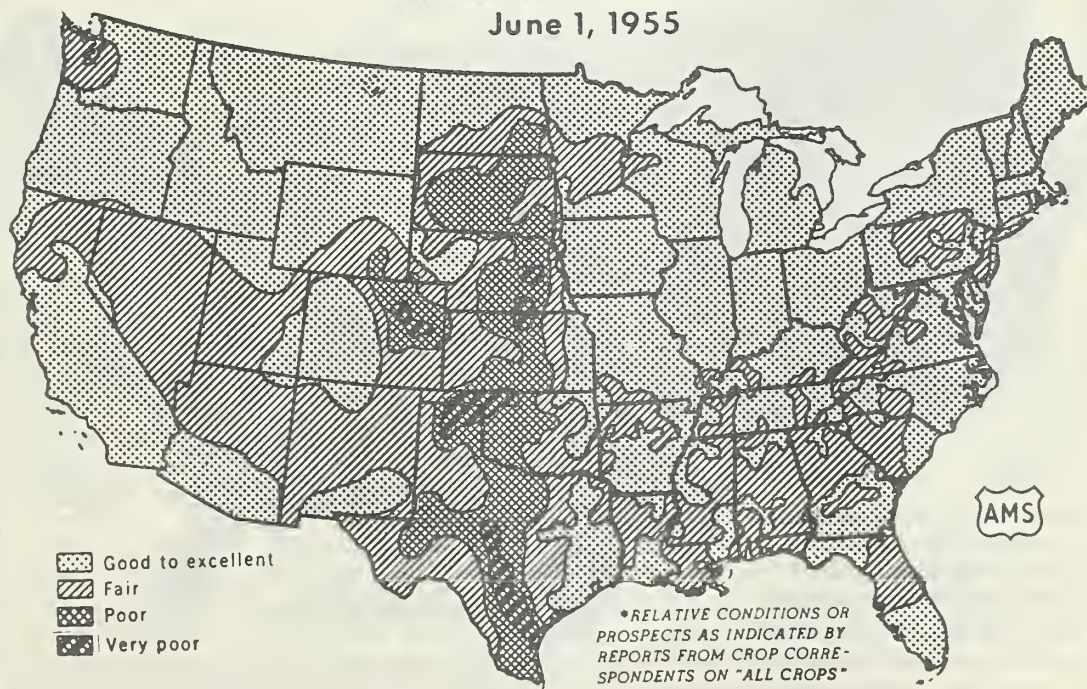
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3363-56 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1955



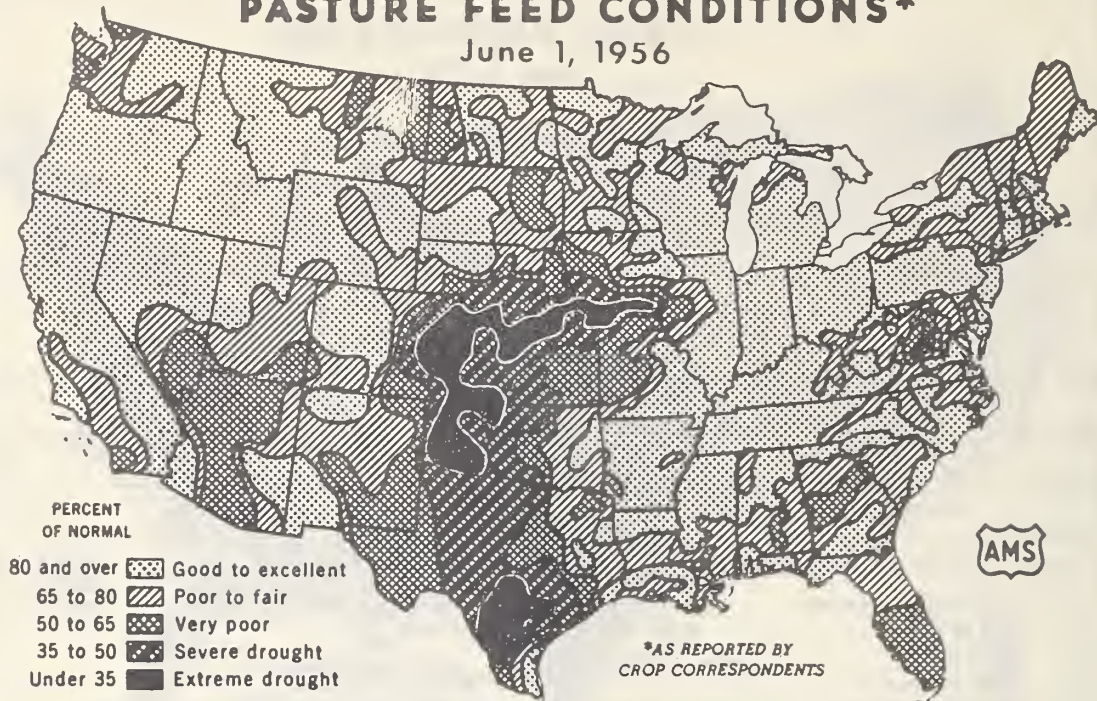
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1686-55 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1956



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

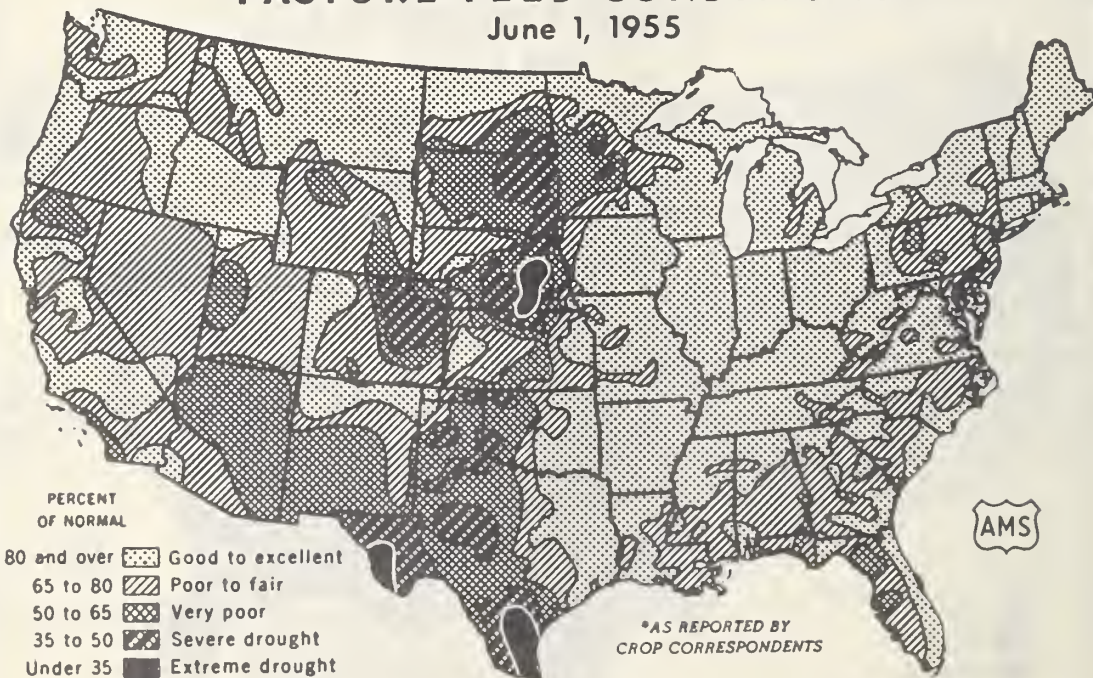
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3384-56 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1955



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1887-55 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1956

Crop prospects made gains during May despite some adverse conditions but are still less promising than at this time last year.

Much needed rains brightened the future for large acreages of corn, cotton, soybeans, sorghum and other crops just getting a start and brought soil moisture which was needed before additional plantings could be made. However, many sections had insufficient rain and badly need more soil moisture. Frosts in many northern sections reduced some fruit crops. Warmer weather is generally needed to promote normal plant growth over much of the Nation, especially over the Eastern half.

The winter wheat crop is now forecast at 670 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month's prospects, chiefly because of additional abandonment of acreage in the central Great Plains States, and in Montana. The reduction in acreage more than offsets the higher yields in Texas and Oklahoma where harvesting was already under way by June 1 and in States east of the Mississippi River. Yields from early harvested wheat were above expectations in Oklahoma and Texas. Larger total outturns are now in prospect in both States. The Kansas crop suffered from high temperatures during the second and third weeks of May but beneficial rains and moderate weather since then have prevented further deterioration.

A spring wheat crop of about 252 million bushels now seems probable on the basis of conditions reported to June 1. This production would exceed last year's extremely small crop by about 8 percent. Spring wheat is off to a good start in most areas. Acreage in northwestern States is considerably larger than intended earlier because of the large winter-killed acreage of winter wheat which is mostly being replanted to spring wheat. Adding spring wheat to the winter wheat crop, an all wheat crop of nearly 923 million bushels or 2 percent below last year is indicated. Rye condition is reported at well above a year ago although below average.

"All crops" prospects on June 1, see map on page 3, as seen by crop reporters for their own localities are less favorable than usual at this date, reflecting the prevailing slowness of crop progress. For the Nation these overall appraisals of crop prospects are lowest for the date since 1945. Only in South Central and Western regions do they exceed last year. Western Corn Belt States average the lowest since 1939. Some general rains which came just after June 1 reports were submitted may result in improved crop outlook in many localities, especially if followed by good growing weather.

Corn planting, a major field job in May throughout the Corn Belt, has been mostly completed in West North Central States and by early June much of the crop there had been cultivated. In Ohio, only about two-thirds of the corn acreage was planted by June 1; in Michigan about one-half but very little in northern Pennsylvania and New York. Most of the soybean acreage in North Central States was also planted during May, ranging from 85 percent planted by June 1 in Iowa and Illinois to only about 40 percent in Ohio. Planting of dry field beans was just starting in Michigan and New York by June 1.

May rains, some of which came at the end of the month, were received over a large area from Texas northward and brought on a wave of cotton, late corn, and sorghum planting. Cotton is now mostly planted and up to stands, with chopping and varying stages of cultivation well advanced. Peanut stands in Virginia and North Carolina are good with prospects good to excellent. Tobacco transplanting has lagged because of slow growth of plants but is now mainly accomplished northward through Kentucky, except for limited areas.

But while planting lagged in the cool Northeast, harvest activity increased in earlier sections. Harvesting of the Florida-Georgia shade-grown tobacco crop started toward the last of May. Throughout southernmost sections, harvesting of wheat, oats, crimson clover and lupine seed is active. The Alabama potato harvest is about completed. Wheat harvest got under way in late May in important winter wheat areas in northern Texas and southern Oklahoma, somewhat earlier than last year. Harvest of Lower Valley Texas sorghum is just ahead and the first bale of Texas cotton was reported ginned on June 8. California fall planted sugar beets are being dug in the Imperial Valley and harvest is starting there on a below average flaxseed crop. California barley harvest has started and is advancing rapidly.

Hay crops and pastures are still much below average for June 1. Early hay cuttings generally have been light as the result of slow growth and increasing insect attacks in some sections. Reported condition of all hay at 78 is only 1 point above the low May 1 report. Declines were indicated in Nebraska and Kansas and other near-by sections. However, favorable late growth could overcome this poor start and produce adequate tonnage on the increased hay acreage which will be cut this year in many areas. Harvest of a good crop of grain hay is now active throughout Southern States. Hay crop prospects in most Western States are better than average. Pasture condition, reported at 72 percent of normal, made a 4 point gain over the extremely poor May 1 status despite general slowness of growth in New England and a number of other Northern areas. Actual deterioration occurred in Nebraska, Kansas and driest parts of Iowa. Northern Plains range areas have good grazing but range conditions in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma is lowest for June 1 since 1937. In Texas, ranges are record low for June 1. West of the Rockies pasture and ranges are generally good.

The prospects for 2.74 million tons of spring vegetable crops is 2 percent larger than last year's tonnage, and 15 percent above average. Production of summer crops is expected to be smaller than in 1955 chiefly because of reduced acreage. The strawberry crop is expected to be the largest of record. The prospective 1956 planted acreage of 9 principal vegetable crops for commercial processing is about 9 percent larger than last year. Weather conditions west of the Rockies have been mainly favorable for vegetable crops for processing while in the Mid-West and East continued cold weather and rains delayed planting.

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be about equal to that of last year, but considerably below average. Late spring freezes in eastern United States and fall and winter freeze damage in the Northwest have been the major setbacks to fruit crops. Although peach prospects are below average they are better than last year when the Southern States had a complete failure. The apple, pear, apricot, and sweet cherry crops are expected to be below both last year and average, while the crops of sour cherries, prunes, and plums will be above last year and above average. Walnut production is estimated considerably above average with an increase in California more than offsetting the loss in Oregon. An above-average crop of almonds is expected, but filbert production will be sharply reduced because of winter damage. Harvest of the 1955-56 citrus crops will be finished by early July, except for Valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit in California.

Milk production hit a new May record -- 1 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. Milk cows in herds of crop reporters were producing at an all-time high June 1 rate per cow with a new high percent of cows in production. The increase in rate of milk flow from May 1 to June 1 was 7 percent compared with an average gain of 11 percent.

Egg production during May was about the same as in 1955 but 4 percent below the 1945-54 average. Production was above last year in all regions except the West North Central. The number of layers in farm flocks was

at the last May level but 9 percent below average. A decline of 6 percent from last year in the West North Central States offsets increases elsewhere. Young chicks on hand June 1 were 1 percent above a year ago but a third below average.

CORN: Planting of the 1956 corn crop was largely completed by June 1 in most of the Corn Belt States, though a little later than last year. Cool weather and frosts in late May delayed planting and germination from Ohio and Michigan eastward to the Atlantic but temperatures were near normal in most western sections of the Belt.

Iowa corn was nearly all planted by June 1 -- about 5 days later than last year but a week earlier than average. About 40 percent of the crop was cultivated at least once by June 4. Illinois plantings were about 95 percent completed June 1 compared with 90 percent a year earlier. Germination of early planted corn was slow but stands are generally excellent. In Ohio, only around two-thirds of the crop was planted by the end of May compared with 95 percent last year. Cool May weather with late frosts and above normal rainfall delayed planting and slowed growth. Nebraska planting was nearly completed by June 1 -- considerably earlier than in 1955. Nearly all sections have enough moisture to germinate the seed. Planting made good progress in Kansas during May although stands of early planted corn are only fair because of cutworm and wireworm activity.

Early corn was tasseling in southern sections of Texas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina by early June and later plantings were up to a stand. Moisture reserves were low in that area and early corn was in need of rains. Corn planting was in full swing in California in late May and progress was near normal in other Western States.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1956 is forecast at 923 million bushels, the smallest since 1943. A crop of this size would be 2 percent less than 1955 production of 938 million bushels and 20 percent less than average.

The prospective winter wheat crop at 670 million bushels is 5 percent less than the 1955 crop but production of all spring wheat in 1956 is expected to be 8 percent larger than the 1955 crop.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is estimated at 670 million bushels.

This is a decline of 11 million bushels from the May 1 forecast and compares with 705 million bushels produced in 1955 and the average of 873 million bushels. The indicated yield per harvested acre is 18.7 bushels compared with 20.9 bushels last year and the average of 18.3 bushels.

Wheat prospects improved during May in paractically all States east of the Mississippi River, also in portions of eastern Oklahoma and Kansas but this improvement failed to offset a sharp decline in production prospects in Colorado, western Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. The prolonged drought, which caused severe damage to the wheat crop in April in the Great Plains wheat area from Texas to Iowa, continued into May and caused additional losses in the same area which were especially severe in Colorado, western Kansas and eastern Nebraska.

Lack of rain and unseasonably high temperatures reduced the Colorado wheat prospects by nearly 50 percent during the past month. Loss of acreage has been extensive in the east central and southeastern districts of Colorado where moisture has been and continues to be inadequate for normal plant growth and grain development.

In Kansas, early May rains improved plant growth and grain prospects in the eastern two-thirds of the State but dry weather continued in the western third until about May 20 when showers gave this area the first effective relief since last September. Rain was too late to save wheat on continuous cropped land in western Kansas but will improve development of grain on summer fallowed land. Plants are short in the western third of the State but growth is normal and good yields are anticipated in the rest of the State. Harvest began about June 1 in the south central area.

In Texas and Oklahoma, dry weather in May and several unseasonably hot days caused wheat to ripen early. Harvest began in Oklahoma in mid-May but was interrupted by showers. These showers extended into the drought-stricken northwestern areas of both States and provided a large dry area with the first effective moisture received since last September. While the moisture came too late to save a large acreage of wheat already lost, it was beneficial to some late varieties and some wheat on summer fallowed land which had survived the drought. Harvested yields are showing a wide variation between farms but are much better than pre-harvest expectations. The quality of wheat is excellent and test weights are averaging above normal.

In Nebraska, dry weather in May caused a decline in prospects in the eastern area but late May rains checked the decline and will aid normal filling and maturing of grain.

In Missouri and Iowa, drought caused a decline in prospects during May. Plants are short and heading.

In the southern States from Arkansas eastward, weather conditions during May were unusually favorable for the growth and development of wheat. Cool weather and adequate moisture resulted in an improvement in prospects during May and record yields are anticipated in much of the area.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A spring wheat crop of about 252 million bushels is indicated based on conditions as of June 1. A crop this size would be 8 percent larger than the 1955 production of 233 million bushels but 8 percent smaller than average. Excessive moisture conditions at seeding time in North Dakota and Minnesota delayed planting and in some areas prevented growers from seeding the full intended acreage. However, this provided ample moisture supplies to get the seedlings off to a good start with the coming of warmer temperatures during May. Heavy abandonment of winter wheat in Montana, Idaho and Washington has resulted in growers seeding considerably larger acreages to spring wheat than expected on March 1. The acreage was generally seeded under favorable conditions, stands are good and the crop is off to a good start.

The durum wheat crop in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 33.5 million bushels, compared with 20.6 million bushels produced last year, and the average of nearly 31 million bushels. Growers in the Dakotas and Minnesota were able to seed their intended acreage though considerable acreage was seeded relatively late and development is now running several weeks late in the main durum area. Montana growers seeded an acreage considerably larger than intended in March as a large abandoned winter wheat acreage was reseeded to durum.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 219 million bushels, 7 million bushels more than last year but 24 million bushels below average.

RYE CONDITION: The condition of rye on June 1 was reported at 78 percent of normal -- a decline of 2 points during May. This compares with 74 percent on June 1, 1955 and the 10-year average of 82 percent. The rather sharp decline in prospects for rye in the West North Central States, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado more than offset improvements in most other States, where the crop is in generally good condition. Rye seeded under generally poor conditions last fall, particularly in the North Central States where much of the acreage for grain is located, has continued to suffer from cold, dry spring weather. Although condition of the crop in this area is generally indicated to be below average, the current condition may reflect the lateness of the crop to some extent instead of reduced yield prospects. With additional moisture recently in most of this area and the crop only in the heading stage, favorable conditions from now on would improve yields considerably. In the South Atlantic States, conditions are generally favorable with the crop nearing the harvest stage. Recent rains improved prospects of rye in Texas and Oklahoma although condition of the crop is still indicated to be below average. In the Western States, the crop is generally in good condition, though late, except in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Washington where below average conditions are reported.

ALL HAY: This year's hay crop prospects improved only slightly during May over the poor outlook reported a month ago. The low temperatures which slowed growth in April continued throughout most of May from Montana and Wyoming eastward through the northern Corn Belt and the North Atlantic States. Drought conditions prevailed in large parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa, and adjoining areas. Insects continued to damage alfalfa in some southern areas of Kansas and Illinois, parts of Oklahoma and from Texas to California. However, spraying programs and beneficial insects helped substantially in controlling aphids in second-growth stands. Notable improvements over a month ago were reported on June 1 in the Eastern Corn Belt, all South Central States and the Western States.

The condition of all hay on June 1, reported at 78 percent of normal, is the lowest for the date in 15 years. The current condition is 1 point below last year and 7 points below average. Prospects declined most during May in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska where soil moisture was short, and in the New England States where temperatures were unseasonably cool. Elsewhere prospects were somewhat improved.

Drought and insects reduced yields of first cuttings of alfalfa in the Southern Plains States. However, with the advent of favorable rains in late May and early June, second cuttings are more promising. East of the Mississippi River, first cutting yields of alfalfa, clover and grain hay were good. Grain hay yields were reduced by dry weather in Texas and Arkansas as oats and other grains headed on short straw. Prospects in the late harvesting areas of the country are good. Conditions are generally favorable in the East North Central States, in most of the South's lespedeza area, and in the northern wild hay producing areas. In the West, supplies of irrigation water are generally abundant and should insure good yields.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The June 1 reported condition for commercial apples points to a smaller crop than last year for the country as a whole. In the Eastern Region, the crop was reduced by April and May freezes which caused considerable damage to buds and bloom in nearly all States. The

Central States had some frost damage but in general prospects are for a better crop than in 1955. In the Western States, production is expected to be considerably below last year, primarily as the result of winter injury although some spring frost damage also occurred. The New England States had freeze damage to apple buds and bloom. Damage was light in Connecticut and Maine while Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont were harder hit. Regardless of freeze damage, bloom throughout the area was lighter than in 1955. The New York crop bloomed about 17 days later than in 1955 with weather conditions only fair for pollination. In most areas of the State, Greenings had a light bloom, and in Western New York the bloom on Baldwins was lighter than last year. In the Hudson Valley, the bloom on Delicious was good, and on McIntosh was moderate, but on Cortlands was light. Romes apparently had a good bloom. Hard frosts hit most major apple producing areas, with heaviest damage apparently occurring on May 17 in the Ontario area, and on May 24 and 25 in the Hudson Valley. In the Ontario area, damage was heaviest to the Delicious, Cortland, and Ben Davis varieties, while McIntosh and Baldwins had only moderate damage. Damage to the Wealthy was light. In the Hudson Valley, the McIntosh and Red Delicious had the heaviest losses. In New Jersey, frosts on May 17 and May 25 caused an undetermined amount of damage. The crop bloomed 10 days to 2 weeks later than in 1955, with Romes and Staymans showing the heaviest bloom. Pennsylvania apples bloomed about 2 weeks late. Freeze damage occurred on May 25, varying considerably from orchard to orchard. In Maryland, apple prospects were reduced by the May 17 freeze, especially in Washington County, although to some extent in Allegany County.

In Virginia, the apple crop was subjected to frequent frosts and freezes. Best prospects are in the Piedmont areas and the poorest in the North-Valley area. Delicious and Yorks were severely damaged but Golden Delicious show good prospects. In general, Winesaps set well and Staymans show a fair set. Insects and diseases have been fairly well controlled to date. Freezes in West Virginia did considerable damage. North Carolina had some freeze damage but growers expect a near-average crop. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, apple prospects are exceptionally good. In Ohio, apples had a "snow ball" bloom, although 2 weeks later than last year. Frosts on May 24 and 25 caused some damage, and cool, rainy weather during the bloom period may have affected pollination.

Illinois apples showed a heavy bloom in most areas of the State, but a late April frost damaged the crop, particularly in low areas. The western part of the State has had some late damage. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, the crop is considered to be lighter than last year, although no freeze damage has been reported. Missouri apples were hurt by a late freeze. Kansas suffered some freeze damage but the crop in general is favorable.

In Washington, the prospects are for a poor crop, primarily as the result of poor pollination, although the November and January freezes damaged bearing trees to some extent. Greatest winter damage occurred to trees in the 1--10 year age group. The 1956 bloom period was short and pollenizers such as Golden Delicious and Jonathans did not furnish sufficient pollen. The set of Delicious is light in both the Yakima and Wentechee areas.

The heaviest crop is on Winesap trees. In the Hood River area of Oregon, winter freeze damage was heavy on Newtowns, the most important variety. This could mean a sharp reduction in production from last year. On other varieties in that area there was a good bloom. Wasco and Umatilla Counties were hard hit with a high percentage of the trees in Umatilla County showing winter kill. California had a good bloom on apples in the two major producing districts, but set appears to be light in many orchards. Gravensteins especially seem to have set lighter than in other years. In Idaho, apples had a light bloom. Colorado growers expect to have a good crop. In New Mexico, some frost damage occurred, but in general a fair crop is in prospect. In Utah, there was no frost damage to the bloom, but some trees were damaged by the November freeze. Montana also experienced winter injury to the trees and shows considerable variation in the amount of bloom this season.

PEACHES: The 1956 peach crop is forecast at 61,843,000 bushels -- 19 percent larger than last year and almost equal in size to the 1954 crop, but 8 percent smaller than the 1945-54 average.

All North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States except Virginia expect a smaller crop than in 1955. The Southern States and all North Central States except Kansas have prospects for a larger crop than last year. Of the Western States only California and New Mexico have larger crops than last year.

The New York crop, estimated at 1,190,000 bushels, is 9 percent below the 10-year average and 15 percent smaller than last year. Damage to the crop resulted from frosts on May 17, 24, and 25, but was lightest in the most important counties. The Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland) have a crop estimated at 6,381,000 bushels, 1 percent below the 1955 production, and 3 percent below the 1945-54 average. Throughout the area, the bloom occurred later than usual and the crop suffered some damage as a result of frosts or freezes occurring between May 17 and 25.

A crop of 10,026,000 bushels is estimated for the Southern States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas), 7 percent greater than the May 1 forecast, but 24 percent below the 1945-54 average. Last year the crop in these States was a failure. Prospective production in each of these States, except Georgia and North Carolina is higher than indicated a month earlier. Movement of North Carolina peaches is expected to become active around mid-June. In South Carolina, recent weather has been favorable and the fruit developed well. A few early peaches have been marketed. The Georgia peach estimate remained unchanged from a month ago, with growers reporting conditions as dry. In Arkansas, there has been little insect or disease damage, and growers report one of their largest and cleanest crops in years. Harvest was just starting about June 1.

Estimated production in the North Central States, at 5,238,000 bushels, is 35 percent greater than last year although 28 percent below average. The Illinois crop was damaged by frost but is still up sharply from last year. In Ohio and Indiana little frost damage occurred. Michigan has had little frost damage to peaches, and growers anticipate a good crop.

Production in the Western States is forecast at 38,326,000 bushels, or 4 percent less than in 1955, although 2 percent greater than the 10-year average. In California, clingstone varieties are expected to produce an above-average crop of 23,335,000 bushels, up 3 percent from last year. The freestone crop of 10,918,000 bushels is below average and 4 percent smaller than last year. Mildew has been reported in many California clingstone orchards. Thinning of clingstones is progressing rapidly but is expected to continue through the third week in June. Size of peaches is reported to be the best in several years. Freestones made good growth during May. The early freestone varieties have a lighter set than in recent years, but mid-season varieties set a good crop. The Washington crop of peaches is down 38 percent from last year, although Elbertas seem to have had a good set. Earlier varieties appear to be light. The Colorado crop is smaller than last year, but is expected to be about average. Early season frosts caused some damage. Idaho had winter freeze damage, but spring frost damage was light.

PEARS: The 1956 forecast of pears is 29,327,000 bushels -- just slightly below last year and about 3 percent below average. The Pacific Coast States are expected to have 25,746,000 bushels -- about 4 percent below last year and about equal to average. The Bartlett crop in this area, at 19,333,000 bushels, is expected to be 4 percent below last year and about equal to average. The Winter pear varieties in this area are forecast at 6,413,000 bushels -- 5 percent below last year and 6 percent below average.

California Bartletts are expected to be above last year and average. There was a good bloom but drop seems to be fairly heavy in some areas. There are also reports of some blight. There was no serious spring frost damage reported. Prospects in the Sacramento River and Santa Clara areas are below last year but in the other important areas they are equal to or better. In the late areas the drop is not completed. California Winter pears are expected to be better than average with good prospects reported for Hardys and Comice but with Winter Nelis somewhat lighter than usual.

In Oregon, the Bartlett crop is expected to be below last year's production while Winter pears are forecast higher. There was some winter freeze damage, mostly to Bartletts, in Hood River and the upper Willamette Valley. Winter varieties apparently were not damaged materially. In the Medford area, both Bartletts and Winter varieties fared very well over the winter with excellent crop prospects for all varieties. Generally, growing conditions have been excellent. The bloom was about two weeks ahead of last year but about normal.

Washington growers report varied conditions with more winter freeze damage showing up as the season progresses. The crop of both Bartletts and other varieties is forecast considerably below both last year and average. There was good bloom but a poor set. With the onset of warm weather, it becomes apparent that many trees will not survive the winter freeze damage. The forecast for the North Atlantic States is below both last year's crop and average. Spring frosts reduced the prospects in the minor areas in New York but damage was not severe in the more important producing area of Niagara County. Production in the North Central States is forecast above last year but below average. In Ohio and Illinois, frost damage was severe. In Michigan, the crop is expected to be a little above last year. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, a pear

crop about one-half of average is in prospect compared with a near failure last season. This is the second season in succession that frosts during bloom inflicted heavy damage.

GRAPES: All types of grapes in California have made good development to date.

Above-normal rainfall has caused considerable mildew and heavy sulphuring has been necessary for control. The crops of raisin and table grapes probably will be smaller than the large crops last year, but wine grapes are indicated about as heavy as the large production last season. First rail shipments of table grapes were made from the Desert Area on May 29. This is a few days ahead of last season.

New York grape prospects vary widely. Conditions in the Chautauqua-Erie area appear to be very favorable but in the Hudson Valley and Finger-Lakes area the crop is expected to be considerably shorter than last season. Some vineyards in these areas were severely damaged by spring frosts. Washington grape prospects are uncertain but the crop will be far short of last season. Grapes were severely hurt by the freeze last November but appear to be recovering faster than tree fruits.

CITRUS: The 1955-56 orange crop is estimated at 130.4 million boxes -- about the same size as the 1954-55 crop but 17 percent above average. About 27 million boxes were unharvested on June 1 this year compared with about 28 million boxes on the trees a year earlier. The unharvested quantities included California Valencias at 19 million boxes this year and 20.5 million boxes last year. California Valencias will be mostly harvested in the summer and early fall while in the other States orange harvest will be finished by early July.

The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 46 million boxes -- 9 percent above last season but 7 percent below average. About 4.6 million boxes remained for harvest on June 1 this year compared with 3.7 million remaining on June 1, 1955. Except for about 1.5 million boxes of California summer grapefruit, this crop will all be harvested by early July. California lemons are placed at 13.4 million boxes -- 4 percent less than last season but 3 percent above average.

Florida citrus areas experienced above normal temperatures and below-normal rainfall for the month of May. However, groves are generally in good condition. Irrigation is still being resorted to in some areas. The new crop appears to be making good progress as a whole. Utilization of oranges to June 1 totaled about 82.5 million boxes with fresh use about 26 million and processing at 56.5 million. Utilization to June 1 last season was about the same as this season. Grapefruit utilization to June 1, totaled about 36 million boxes this season compared with 33 million last season. However, the grapefruit remaining on June 1, at 2.7 million boxes, was about a million boxes more than a year earlier.

Harvest of Texas citrus fruits was practically completed before April 1. Prospects are favorable for the new crop although there were some hard winds and hail in May. Trees are in good condition and irrigation water was plentiful until the latter part of May.

Harvest of Arizona citrus crops is nearly completed. Production of Valencia oranges turned out larger than estimated earlier. Prospects are fair to good for the new crop.

California weather conditions varied widely during May in most citrus areas. Growing conditions, on the whole, were favorable. There was a good bloom of all types of citrus. Harvest of navel oranges is nearly complete in all areas. Harvest of Valencias in Central California is nearly completed. Exports of Valencias have been much heavier than usual. Harvest of Valencias has started in Southern California. Lemon harvest was heavy until recently. A heat wave around September 1, 1955 caused a light set of fruit at that time and consequently a short supply of lemons for harvest at the present time. Harvest of Desert Valley grapefruit should be completed in June. A considerable volume of this fruit has been exported. Harvest of summer grapefruit has started, but most of the crop will move after the Desert Valley crop has been marketed.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 79,540 tons--30 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. Each of the Western States is below average and below last year except California, which is expected to be above both last year and the 10-year average. The total for the Great Lakes States is below last year but above average.

The California cherry crop developed well despite some rain damage to early varieties, resulting in volume loss. Early varieties were small but Tartarians and Bings are making good growth. The production of Royal Anns is forecast at 16,400 tons and other varieties at 22,600 tons. Prospects in Oregon are for a below-average crop of 17,100 tons, which is far below last year's production. Eastern Oregon was hard hit by the winter freeze. A high percentage of the trees were killed in Milton-Freewater and Union-County. In the Hood River area the extent of damage varies considerably, some parts having heavy loss of trees, while in others the loss is limited to parts of trees. Picking is expected to begin in the Willamette Valley and the Dalles soon after June 20. Washington prospective production is set at 6,600 tons, far below last year and average. The freeze of last November almost wiped out the sweet cherry crop, and damage to trees was severe. Hardest hit were the most important producing areas. The very young and the old trees are dead or dying; only the intermediate aged trees survived. In Michigan, the prospects for an unusually large crop were reduced by a frost in the Grand Traverse area May 23, when sweet cherries were coming into bloom. Weather was generally unfavorable for pollination during blossom time, but production is still expected to be 9,000 tons, which is 20 percent above last year. The crop in New York is expected to be only about half of last year. Frost damage in May was very heavy in most areas. Pennsylvania expects a crop little more than half as large as last year. Below-normal temperatures delayed blooming there, but freeze damage was still great, especially in the Adams-Franklin-York area. Ring spot in Adams County is causing concern also. In the Erie Belt, sweet cherries were not hurt so much by cold weather, but excessive rainfall is inflicting some damage.

SOOR CHERRIES: Total sour cherry production in the 6 western States is expected to be 11,280 tons, which exceeds last year and the average by 4 and 3 percent, respectively. The first forecast of production for the 5 Great Lakes States will be made as of June 15 and released on June 21.

Prospects in all Western States except Colorado and Utah are less favorable than last year. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon, where most of the sour cherries are grown, the freeze damage was less severe, but the crop for the State is only about four fifths of last year. In Washington, the trees were in fairly good condition. There was excellent bloom and good set in most areas. Warm, dry weather has occurred in recent weeks, and the trees are not holding their fruit well. Utah has very good prospects, and Colorado expects 75 percent more production than last year although a little below average.

In New York, current indications are for a sour cherry crop much lighter than last year. Frost damage has been considerable and unfavorable weather prevailed at pollination time. Freezes in Pennsylvania brought prospects below those of last year. Orchards in Ohio wintered well, but will be about three weeks later than last year or about one week later than average. The set has not been determined, but a crop somewhat above last year can be expected. Michigan sour cherries bloomed later than usual, and thus escaped frost damage in May, for the most part. A good crop is in prospect. In Wisconsin, the cherry bloom was a week or two later than usual due to an abnormally cold spring. A crop somewhat below last year but above the average is anticipated.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Walnut production for California is forecast at 73,000 tons -- about 4 percent above last year's crop of 70,000 tons and 12 percent above average. Despite a wide range in the development of the crop prospects are generally good in most areas. Some frost occurred in Southern California and poor pollination is reported in Northern areas due to heavy rainfall during bloom. There has been an increase in bearing acreage in the past year, but this consists of young trees which will not reach full bearing for several years.

Walnuts in Oregon were seriously damaged by winter freezes in the important producing areas of Yamhill, Clackamas, and Washington Counties. Some trees in the high elevations were killed completely. "Black line" injury in the Franquette variety continues unchecked. New varieties resistant to black line are being developed, but it will be several years before these can be in production. Tree damage in the lower Willamette Valley was not great.

California's almond crop prospects are good. There was light frost damage to the bloom but total set appears to be satisfactory. Moisture conditions are generally good.

Prospects for filbert production in Oregon and Washington are poor. A freeze in mid-November caught most of the trees far from dormancy with their leaves still on. Subsequent below-freezing temperatures in December and January added to the damage by killing catkins. The Barcelona variety suffered much more than minor varieties. Winter freeze damage in the lower Willamette Valley was relatively light. However, crop prospects are reported to be light following the good crop from that area last year.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of the California 1955-56 Fuerte avocados has been completed and summer varieties are now being harvested. Peak harvest of the summer varieties is expected in July and August. The blooming period for the California 1956-57 crop has passed, and it is believed that hot weather in some districts may have caused a light set.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The forecast for California plums is 94,000 tons, the same as last month, 9 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above the 10-year average. There was good development during May with quite a bit of thinning required. The first rail shipments were made on May 29, about the same time as last season.

Prune production in California is forecast at 180,000 tons (dried basis) 37 percent above last year but only 2 percent above average. Because of the heavy set some growers are thinning to prevent breakage of limbs and to increase sizes.

Prune trees in Western Washington and Oregon are in good condition. Growing conditions in this area have been excellent up to June 1. However, production prospects are only fair to good because of possible winter freeze damage to fruit buds. The crop in the Milton-Freewater, Walla-Walla area is a complete failure because of severe freezes in this past winter. Nearly all trees were killed and most of the acreage will be removed. Some replanting has been done.

FIGS: The condition of figs is good with favorable development thus far this season. A good first crop of Blacks is reported.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop for 1956 is forecast at 196,700 tons--about 30 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. The California crop made good development during May, with prospects improved from last May 1. The Washington crop is expected to be less than half of last year, mainly because of poor pollination and some tree loss from winter freeze damage in the Wenatchee area. Moorpark and Blenheim varieties are progressing well but the important Tilton variety in Yakima valley had a light set of fruit. Generally, trees fared well through the winter and foliage growth is good. The Utah crop is forecast at 35 percent of last year. The winter freeze caused considerable damage to trees.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The production of late spring commercial potato crop is estimated at 39,310,000 bushels, 6 percent below the 1955 production and 4 percent below average. The production now indicated is 3 percent below last month's forecast. Prospects in California, which produces about three-fourths of the late spring crop, declined slightly during May. Yield estimated on June 1, at 455 bushels per acre, is 20 bushels below the May 1 forecast and 1955 crop yield. Rain in May held back the maturity of some fields in the San Joaquin Valley but harvest is in full swing and will probably hit its peak during the first week of June. Some wind and heat damage occurred about the middle of May in the Chino and Perris districts of Southern California. Harvest in this area should start during the first week of July. The Arizona crop is of good quality. The crop is much earlier than a year ago and harvest has proceeded at a fast rate. In Alabama, harvest in Baldwin and Mobile Counties is expected to be practically completed during the first week of June. Harvest in Escambia County will continue through the middle of the month. Harvest in South Carolina started in late May with peak movement around June 10. Yields vary widely. Harvest of the Louisiana crop is about over. In Texas, most of the irrigated area around Laredo was harvested by May 20. The crop in central and east Texas was furnishing supplies for local trade in late May and will continue to furnish supplies during most of June. Digging of the Munday area acreage will start during the first week of June.

The dry weather in eastern North Carolina during May was not favorable for the development of potatoes. Harvest began during the first week of June and probably will extend into the second week of July. Stands in general are not as good as a year ago.

A production of 15,413,000 bushels of summer commercial potatoes is indicated from the 63,550 acres for harvest this year. In 1955, the production was 18,576,000 on the 71,100 acres grown for summer movement. In Virginia, the crop on the Eastern Shore and Norfolk area is making good development but is a week to 10 days later than usual. Some very early acreage in the southern edge of the Norfolk area will be harvested around the 10th of June but peak movement is not expected until late June. In Maryland, moisture has been ample for good development and the crop has completely recovered from early frost damage. About three-fourths of the Delaware acreage is under irrigation and prospects are good. Of the 5,500 acres in Texas, about 5,100 acres are for early summer harvest and about 60 percent of that acreage is located at Hereford. First digging will be in late June but volume movement is not expected until after July 4. The Nebraska summer crop is about two weeks behind normal in development. In New Jersey, most fields have recovered from earlier frost damage. The crop is about 10 days later than usual in development.

Harvest of the early spring commercial crop was practically completed by June 1. The 1956 Florida crop is placed at 6,352,000 bushels and the Texas production at 40,000 bushels. In 1955, Florida produced 6,230,000 bushels and Texas 22,000 bushels.

The 1956 production of early commercial potatoes (winter, early spring, late spring and summer) is placed at 65,516,000 bushels, 7 percent below the 1955 figure and 4 percent below average.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING POTATO ESTIMATES

The early commercial potato estimates, published in the Vegetable-Fresh Market release, will be discontinued with this June report. Starting with the July 1 report, all estimates and comments on potatoes will be in the Crop Production Report. The estimates for potatoes, starting with the July report, will be on a seasonal basis--winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, late summer and fall, and will relate to total production in each of these seasons. These new seasonal estimates will replace the old series in the Crop Production Report for all potatoes in the 13 early States, 7 intermediate States and 29 late States. Estimates of yield and production, starting with the July 1 report, will be in hundredweight.

SUGAR CROPS (REVISED) - Sugar beet growers harvested 12,228,000 tons of sugar beets from 740,300 acres in 1955 for an average yield of 16.5 tons per acre. This exceeds the previous record yield in 1953 by 0.3 of a ton per acre. Total production in 1955 was 13 percent below 1954 as 135,600 less acres were harvested in 1955 than in 1954.

Sugarcane harvested for making sugar amounted to 6,824,000 tons in 1955 compared with 6,883,000 tons in 1954. The average yield of 25.6 tons for this crop also sets a new record. The 1955 crop was produced from 266,800 acres and the 1954 crop from 285,600 acres.

Production of sugar from the 1955 combined crops of sugar beets and sugarcane is estimated at 2,303,000 tons, raw value, compared with 2,653,000 tons in 1954 and the 1944-53 average of 2,043,000 tons. The 1955 production consisted of 1,729,000 tons produced from sugar beets and 574,000 tons from cane.

The value of the 1955 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to growers, excluding Government payments under the Sugar Act, amounted to 180.5 million dollars compared with 203.1 million dollars for 1954. Sugar beet production in 1955 was valued at 133.3 million dollars and sugarcane grown for sugar and seed at 47.2 million dollars.

PASTURE: The condition of pastures on June 1 averaged 72 percent of normal, 6 points below a year earlier. Pastures on June 1 were 13 points below average for that date and the lowest June 1 condition since the drought year 1934 when it was 53 percent. The low condition on June 1 was mainly a carryover of the poor development on May 1 which was caused by below normal temperatures over much of the country and lack of rainfall in the central and lower Great Plains States.

In the North Atlantic States, cool weather delayed the development of pasture feed. It was not until late May that pastures began to supply some feed. Dry weather also delayed pasture growth in many of the South Atlantic States extending into Florida. Pastures were especially dry in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. However, rainfall near the end of the month in most of this area is expected to improve prospects.

Pastures continued to be poor in the Central and Southern Great Plains States which have suffered from prolonged dry weather. The condition of pasture on June 1 in West North Central States was 61 percent compared with the June 1 average of 86 percent and in the South Central States, the condition was 66 percent compared with the average of 82 percent. Pastures were particularly poor in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. Rainfall which occurred in late May in much of this area is expected to benefit pastures. Western and South Texas and eastern New Mexico still remain very dry the first week in June.

Pastures were in good condition in the eastern Corn Belt and extending down into the South Central States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and parts of the Gulf States. The condition on June 1 in the East North Central group was 86 percent compared with 77 percent a month earlier and the June 1 average of 80 percent.

In most Western States, pastures made good growth during May, especially in Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, Nevada and California. Lack of moisture has held back pastures in Arizona, New Mexico, eastern Colorado and western Washington. Pasture prospects appear to be good in most Western States with the exception of Arizona and New Mexico where recent rainfall has not been adequate to promote good growth. The June 1 condition in the Western States was 76 percent of normal compared with the average of 80 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms increased seasonally to 12,974 million pounds in May, 1 percent above the May output last year of 12,844 million pounds. Production was 5 percent above the 1945-54

average of 12,348 million pounds and the largest May production on record. Milk output in May on a per capita basis was 2.50 pounds daily, about the same as for the month a year earlier, but 6 percent less than average. Milk production in the first 5 months of 1956 totaled 54.7 billion pounds, approximately 4 percent higher than the January-May 1954 record output of 52.8 billion pounds and last year's production of 52.5 billion.

Crop correspondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 22.32 pounds of milk per cow on June 1, about 2 percent above last year's previous high and 10 percent above average for the date. Seasonally, milk production per cow increased 7 percent compared with a May 1 to June 1 average gain of 11 percent. By regions, only the south Central States failed to increase, being down 3 percent. Milk production per cow on June 1 in the other regions showed gains from 4 percent in the South Atlantic to about 12 percent in the North Atlantic States, with the largest seasonal changes in the Northeastern part of the country. Milk production per cow on June 1 was above a year earlier in all parts of the country other than the East North Central region, where output was down 3 percent. Gains elsewhere varied from 1 percent in the North Atlantic to 6 percent in the South Atlantic States. When compared with the average output for the date, the entire country showed increases, ranging from 6 percent in the West to 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. A record high of 78.1 percent of milk cows in crop reporters' herds was in production on June 1.

The previous high milk production for May was equaled or exceeded in 9 of the 33 States where monthly production data are available. On the other hand, production was below the 10-year average in 16 States. Wisconsin, with 1,783 million pounds had the largest production followed by Minnesota with 1,021 million; California with 696 million; Pennsylvania with 668 million; and Iowa with 630 million pounds.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,

May 1956, with comparisons 1/

(in millions of pounds)

State:	May : :1945-54:	May : 1955 :	April : 1956 :	May : 1956 :	State:	May : :1945-54:	May : 1955 :	April : 1956 :	May : 1956
N.J.	108	115	102	112	Ge.	108	105	110	110
Pa.	564	655	590	668	Ky.	245	263	230	282
Ohio	552	594	534	615	Tenn.	236	245	224	257
Ind.	386	409	330	399	Ala.	123	116	109	114
Ill.	550	529	463	538	Miss.	152	156	141	160
Mich.	543	548	480	535	Ark.	136	131	111	132
Wis.	1,687	1,788	1,653	1,783	Okla.	224	181	161	185
Minn.	908	973	935	1,021	Texas	343	280	266	274
Iowa	668	621	549	630	Mont.	62	54	42	52
Mo.	435	457	364	445	Idaho	135	154	140	156
N.Dak.	198	205	163	194	Wyo.	25	20	19	20
S.Dak.	162	152	124	155	Utah	67	67	66	73
Nebr.	252	252	205	244	Wash.	193	189	163	192
Kans.	281	245	223	252	Oreg.	142	131	113	135
Va.	182	192	158	191	Calif.	593	688	663	696
W.Va.	82	82	66	80	Other				
N.C.	148	158	150	162	States	1,805	2,033	1,809	2,056
S.C.	53	56	56	56	U.S.	12,348	12,844	11,512	12,274

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On June 1, farmers in all sections of the country fed record high quantities of grain and concentrates to their milking herds. Crop reporters fed an average of 5.23 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow -- 14 percent above the previous high of June 1 last year and 27 percent above average. The amount of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows showed considerably less than the usual seasonal decline from April 1 to June 1.

The quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow was considerably above average, especially in the central and southern sections of the country. Grain and concentrates feeding rates on June 1 ranged from 4.1 pounds in the South Central to 6.3 pounds in the North Atlantic States. The feeding rate in the South Atlantic region averaged 4.7 pounds; the West, 4.9 pounds; West North Central, 5.3 pounds; and the East North Central, 5.6 pounds. Compared with June 1 last year, increases by regions varied from 2 percent in the South Atlantic to 20 percent in the West North Central States. Feeding rates were considerably heavier than the average for the entire country in the West North Central and South Central States, where pastures generally have lagged due to the late spring and the limited moisture supply.

Value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in May averaged \$3.06 per hundredweight -- 4 percent below a year earlier, and with 1949, was the lowest for the month since 1946. In milk selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in May was \$3.11 per hundredweight and in cream selling areas \$2.72. Dairy product-feed price relations declined less than usual from April, were much improved from May last year, and well above average. The milk-feed price ratio was 11 percent above last May and 9 percent above the longtime May average, while the butterfat-feed price ratio was 8 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,557 million eggs in May, about the same number as in May last year, but 4 percent below the 1945-54 average production. Egg production was above a year earlier in all regions of the country except in the West North Central where it was down 7 percent. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 4 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central States. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 1 percent more than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production during May was 18.9 eggs per layer, compared with 19.0 last year and the average of 18.1 eggs. Increases from a year earlier were 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic. Production per layer was about the same as last year in the South Central and down 1 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 86.8 eggs, compared with 85.5 last year and the average of 79.1.

The Nation's farm flocks averaged 294 million layers, about the same as in May last year but 9 percent below the average. A decrease from last year of 6 percent in the West North Central States offset increases in the rest of the country. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western States. Seasonal decrease of layers from May 1 to June 1 was 3.6 percent, compared with 4.3 percent last year and the average of 5.5 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 333 million, 1 percent above a year ago, but 33 percent below average. Young chicken holdings increased 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central and West. Numbers decreased 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-----------	----------------------

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1945-54 (Av.)	45,478	61,016	89,313	30,036	55,152	31,070	312,066
1955	50,064	55,335	79,810	27,926	40,539	33,441	287,115
1956	51,118	56,103	75,811	29,108	42,078	34,184	288,402

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1945-54 (Av.)	68,161	103,052	150,131	51,562	87,900	37,255	498,062
1955	53,476	68,547	100,573	33,024	45,979	27,737	329,336
1956	50,250	71,303	101,324	32,765	49,359	28,082	333,083

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1945-54 (Av.)	57.6	58.7	59.8	52.4	51.8	58.2	56.9
1955	59.3	60.5	63.5	57.6	55.9	61.3	60.3
1956	58.6	60.6	63.4	57.9	56.3	62.5	60.3

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-May averaged 37.5 cents per dozen, compared with 33.8 last year. Price trends were irregular during the month.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 20.7 cents per pound live weight on May 15, compared with 25.6 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 19.2 cents and commercial broilers 21.1 cents, compared with 20.2 and 27.0, respectively, in mid-May last year. Markets for commercial broilers or fryers were steady during most of May until weakness developed late in the month and closing prices in most areas were unchanged to a cent a pound

lower than reported at the end of April. Heavy hens at San Francisco were as much as 6 cents a pounds lower but mostly unchanged in other markets.

Turkey prices received by farmers in mid-May averaged 30.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.9 cents last year. Frozen ready to cook turkeys at New York declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents a pound on fryer-roaster sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent on young hens and advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound on heavy type young toms weighing over 16 pounds. Fryer roaster offerings at country points were adequate for the fair demand.

The average cost of the United States poultry rations in mid-May was \$3.62 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.74 a year earlier. The May egg-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable than a year ago, but the chicken-feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1945-54	1955	Indi- cated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indi- cated 1956
	Average 1945-54	harvest 1956							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	382	325	325	27.3	32.0	31.0	10,450	10,400	10,075
N.J.	74	51	50	24.3	30.0	29.0	1,794	1,530	1,450
Pa.	873	636	591	22.9	26.0	27.0	19,880	16,536	15,957
Ohio	2,127	1,517	1,487	24.6	29.0	25.5	52,516	43,993	37,918
Ind.	1,544	1,172	1,160	23.0	29.0	27.0	35,500	33,988	31,320
Ill.	1,621	1,576	1,576	21.9	32.5	29.0	36,176	51,220	45,704
Mich.	1,208	948	1,033	26.7	30.5	29.5	32,232	28,914	30,474
Wis.	30	24	24	23.8	26.5	25.0	723	636	600
Minn.	74	33	34	19.4	26.0	20.0	1,466	858	680
Iowa	188	95	115	19.6	32.0	17.0	3,781	3,040	1,955
Mo.	1,399	1,551	1,598	20.0	32.0	23.0	28,114	49,632	36,754
S.Dak.	313	330	353	15.6	17.0	17.0	4,952	5,610	6,001
Nebr.	3,919	3,121	3,277	20.3	25.0	20.0	79,480	78,025	65,540
Kans.	12,719	8,559	9,415	15.8	15.0	15.0	202,869	128,385	141,225
Del.	58	33	33	19.2	26.0	26.0	1,110	858	858
Md.	295	179	172	20.0	26.5	26.0	5,828	4,744	4,472
Va.	395	255	268	19.4	25.5	24.0	7,554	6,502	6,432
W.Va.	69	38	37	19.8	23.0	23.0	1,344	874	851
N.C.	394	326	362	18.0	22.0	22.5	7,079	7,172	8,145
S.C.	180	161	172	16.6	18.5	22.0	2,982	2,978	3,784
Ga.	140	95	107	15.4	16.0	19.0	2,125	1,520	2,033
Ky.	283	201	209	17.4	20.0	22.0	4,849	4,020	4,598
Tenn.	270	201	207	15.5	17.0	19.5	4,141	3,417	4,036
Ala.	14	53	74	17.7	19.0	22.0	255	1,007	1,628
Miss.	16	13	17	22.2	22.0	26.0	369	286	442
Ark.	36	72	85	16.4	19.5	24.0	636	1,404	2,040
Okla.	5,728	2,973	4,014	13.4	8.0	14.5	77,872	23,784	58,203
Texas	4,404	1,496	2,050	10.6	9.0	11.0	50,246	13,464	22,550
Mont.	1,452	2,028	1,420	20.2	27.0	18.0	29,470	54,756	25,560
Idaho	821	720	662	24.8	27.5	27.0	20,220	19,800	17,874
Wyo.	251	214	265	18.7	19.0	20.0	4,658	4,066	5,300
Colo.	2,343	1,249	1,874	17.2	13.0	7.0	40,457	16,237	13,118
N.Mex.	272	200	140	7.7	7.5	6.0	2,612	1,500	840
Ariz.	25	42	42	24.3	29.0	29.0	598	1,218	1,218
Utah	304	267	267	18.0	16.0	17.0	5,427	4,272	4,539
Nev.	5	2	3	26.5	25.0	29.0	124	50	87
Wash.	2,109	1,807	1,229	28.4	28.5	26.0	59,946	51,500	31,954
Oreg.	808	699	650	26.4	26.5	26.0	21,472	18,524	16,900
Calif.	601	412	363	18.8	21.0	20.0	11,328	8,652	7,260
U.S.	47,745	33,674	35,760	18.3	20.9	18.7	872,635	705,372	670,375

ALL SPRING WHEAT				RYE		
State	Production			Condition June 1		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54		1956 ^{1/}	1945-54		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	88	89	84
N.J.	---	---	---	90	89	90
Pa.	---	---	---	89	89	89
Ohio	---	---	---	90	93	84
Ind.	---	---	---	89	93	91
Ill.	---	---	---	90	92	85
Mich.	---	---	---	91	91	92
Wis.	1,397	662	539	87	92	90
Minn.	17,089	11,157	11,512	84	75	87
Iowa	256	260	156	90	94	70
Mo.	---	---	---	85	88	76
N.Dak.	123,002	113,482	113,676	76	71	65
S.Dak.	37,179	22,548	28,145	76	52	69
Nebr.	884	230	234	80	62	72
Kans.	---	---	---	79	62	65
Del.	---	---	---	93	94	95
Md.	---	---	---	90	94	90
Va.	---	---	---	89	89	87
W.Va.	---	---	---	88	83	85
N.C.	---	---	---	86	84	88
S.C.	---	---	---	80	73	81
Ga.	---	---	---	81	74	86
Ky.	---	---	---	88	87	90
Tenn.	---	---	---	86	81	90
Okla.	---	---	---	75	63	68
Texas	---	---	---	67	43	55
Mont.	51,276	54,768	54,270	82	89	85
Idaho	17,871	17,588	17,228	90	92	87
Wyo.	1,431	1,134	840	84	85	76
Colo.	2,049	1,020	999	79	41	55
N.Mex.	271	270	280	65	57	76
Utah	2,652	2,379	2,442	87	73	77
Nev.	368	174	348	---	---	---
Wash.	12,723	3,740	16,878	87	85	75
Oreg.	5,251	3,375	4,750	87	83	92
Calif.	---	---	---	85	72	87
U.S.	273,912	232,787	252,297	82	74	78

^{1/} Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:	1956	Average:	1956	Average:	1956	Average:	1956	Average:	1956
	1945-54:		1945-54:		1945-54:		1945-54:		1945-54:	
	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Maine	91	77	88	74	91	80	--	--	89	73
N.H.	92	77	91	72	93	79	--	--	91	73
Vt.	93	74	91	73	92	73	--	--	92	72
Mass.	94	77	94	77	94	79	--	--	93	77
R.I.	94	83	94	87	94	86	--	--	94	82
Conn.	93	78	95	80	94	81	--	--	93	80
N.Y.	88	77	90	80	88	76	--	--	90	77
N.J.	89	81	89	83	89	81	--	--	90	79
Pa.	88	83	89	87	88	82	--	--	90	84
Ohio	86	85	87	87	86	84	--	--	90	85
Ind.	85	91	87	92	85	90	--	--	90	92
Ill.	85	82	89	84	85	81	--	--	89	82
Mich.	84	87	86	88	85	86	--	--	86	87
Wis.	85	88	88	90	84	87	87	86	84	85
Minn.	82	84	84	87	81	81	80	81	82	79
Iowa	86	66	90	75	85	60	89	73	89	61
Mo.	85	55	89	59	87	52	86	62	88	63
N.Dak.	76	78	80	83	--	--	75	77	75	76
S.Dak.	82	74	85	81	--	--	81	70	82	68
Nebr.	85	65	86	61	87	56	84	67	86	57
Kans.	84	45	82	42	85	48	86	52	86	43
Del.	88	78	87	85	88	83	--	--	92	80
Md.	87	75	87	79	86	75	--	--	90	78
Va.	86	70	89	73	85	70	--	--	90	70
W.Va.	84	77	87	83	86	77	--	--	86	78
N.C.	83	83	86	87	82	84	--	--	83	83
S.C.	76	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	77
Ga.	78	77	83	82	81	84	--	--	80	74
Fla.	74	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	71
Ky.	86	87	88	90	87	87	--	--	90	89
Tenn.	83	89	86	92	84	89	--	--	88	91
Ala.	79	80	84	82	80	81	--	--	81	77
Miss.	79	80	80	84	80	81	--	--	83	82
Ark.	81	83	84	85	82	83	83	82	86	88
La.	80	78	83	82	80	77	--	--	82	77
Okla.	81	55	78	39	--	--	85	66	84	56
Texas	78	59	85	63	--	--	82	63	78	53
Mont.	83	84	85	86	87	91	81	80	81	78
Idaho	88	94	88	95	90	93	86	96	89	93
Wyo.	86	85	86	89	88	90	86	78	83	87
Colo.	84	81	83	78	88	90	83	80	82	56
N.Mex.	83	66	84	79	82	79	61	36	65	51
Ariz.	88	78	88	82	--	--	--	--	79	63
Utah	85	89	84	91	88	86	88	87	85	83
Nev.	85	92	84	89	89	101	84	99	82	93
Wash.	87	79	88	89	87	65	82	76	87	71
Oreg.	87	91	90	95	90	88	86	95	88	88
Calif.	86	87	89	88	--	--	82	89	80	86
U.S.	85	78	87	79	86	78	82	74	85	72

State	PEACHES			
	1/		2/	
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	9	11	15	6
Mass.	70	84	105	90
R. I.	14	15	16	13
Conn.	140	155	155	148
N. Y.	1,310	1,150	1,400	1,190
N. J.	1,625	1,910	1,700	1,600
Pa.	2,311	3,100	2,900	2,450
Ohio	914	1,130	1,030	1,100
Ind.	478	450	90	420
Ill.	1,597	1,340	130	920
Mich.	3,550	2,550	2,300	2,400
Mo.	601	600	231	300
Kans.	118	130	108	98
Del	159	105	95	70
Md.	454	530	475	360
Va.	1,459	1,450	3/470	1,350
W. Va.	578	900	800	551
N. C.	1,559	1,100	4/	900
S. C.	3,716	3,600	4/	3,800
Ga.	3,492	3,000	4/	1,500
Fla.	37	12	5/	5/
Ky.	400	270	20	145
Tenn.	429	230	4/	280
Ala.	753	900	4/	540
Miss.	510	276	4/	372
Ark.	1,766	984	4/	2,020
La.	115	45	4/	64
Okla.	372	50	15	230
Texas	936	150	30	600
Idaho	306	310	500	200
Colo.	1,762	3/2,230	3/2,110	1,790
N. Mex.	176	220	150	158
Utah	610	3/584	480	310
Wash.	1,747	1,500	2,100	1,300
Oreg.	493	170	400	315
Calif., all	32,423	3/30,835	34,002	34,253
Clingstone 6/	21,402	3/19,251	22,585	23,335
Freestone	11,022	11,584	11,417	10,918
U. S.	66,989	62,076	51,827	61,843

1/ Estimates revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Illinois, 80; 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California Clingstone, 1,000.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California, Clingstone, 833; 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85.

4/ Less than 500 bushels.

5/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

6/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS 1/

State	Production <u>2/</u>			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mass.	34	10	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Conn.	47	42	60	55
N.Y.	478	340	700	560
Pa.	188	150	140	80
Ohio	163	95	80	76
Ind.	84	25	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Ill.	199	100	90	190
Mich.	740	740	950	990
Mo.	146	80	50	39
Kans.	74	45	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Va.	109	90	11	40
W.Va.	48	81	32	53
N.C.	133	90	10	70
S.C.	58	22	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Ga.	237	100	15	80
Fla.	101	35	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Ky.	90	80	10	31
Tenn.	116	130	5	122
Ala.	155	75	<u>4/</u>	56
Miss.	186	60	5	112
Ark.	111	40	5	98
La.	114	35	15	50
Okla.	108	10	5	60
Texas	253	40	20	180
Idaho	67	90	110	100
Colo.	194	270	150	220
Utah	187	350	200	319
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	3,600
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	2,500
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,100
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	<u>5/</u> 6,050	5,770
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,290
Other	3,333	2,610	<u>5/</u> 3,350	3,480
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	16,376
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	14,543
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,833
U.S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	29,327

1/ Revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

4/ Less than 500 bushels.

5/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

		CITRUS FRUITS				Condition June 1		
Crop	and State	Production 1/				(New Crop) 1/		
		Average: 1944-53:	1953	1954	Indic. 1955	Average: 1945-54:	1955	1956
		1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:								
Calif., all		44,479	32,400	39,140	38,000	82	80	79
Navels and Misc. 2/		16,419	14,460	15,340	15,000	82	82	80
Valencias		28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000	82	79	79
Fla., all		63,090	91,300	88,400	89,500	69	65	70
Temples		1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800	--	--	--
Other early & Midseason		33,601	48,000	49,500	48,700	70	65	70
Valencias		28,360	41,100	36,400	38,000	68	65	70
Texas, all		2,946	900	1,500	1,600	56	59	74
Early & Midseason 2/		1,882	675	1,100	1,150	3/54	59	74
Valencias		1,064	225	400	450	3/51	58	74
Ariz., all		1,024	1,170	1,130	1,100	72	72	87
Navels & Misc. 2/		518	550	510	350	3/70	69	85
Valencias		505	620	620	750	3/73	75	89
La., all 2/		257	100	175	215	63	65	69
5 States 4/		111,796	125,870	130,345	130,415	76	73	75
Total Early & Midseason 5/		53,807	65,985	69,125	68,215	--	--	--
Total Valencias		57,988	59,885	61,220	62,200	--	--	--
TANGERINES:								
Florida		4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600	63	57	63
All oranges & tangerines:								
5 States 4/		116,346	130,870	135,445	135,015	76	73	75
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Fla., all		31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000	63	62	64
Seedless		14,960	21,900	20,500	21,500	66	62	65
Other		16,480	20,100	14,300	17,500	61	63	63
Texas, all		11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200	51	49	73
Ariz., all		3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400	75	72	87
Calif., all		2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400	82	80	81
Desert Valleys		1,046	1,050	900	900	81	74	81
Other		1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500	83	80	80
4 States 4/		49,262	48,370	42,170	46,000	60	59	70
LEMONS:								
Calif. 4/		13,001	16,130	14,000	13,400	78	81	75
LIMES:								
Fla. 4/		248	370	380	400	75	83	82
May 1 forecast of 1956 crop Florida limes--					380	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 85 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 80 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, AND WALNUTS 1/				
Crop	Production 2/			
and	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
State	1945-54			1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:				
California	193,100	140,000	253,000	185,000
Washington	16,820	11,300	21,000	9,100
Utah	5,430	8,600	7,400	2,600
3 States	215,350	159,900	281,400	196,700
PLUMS:				
California	78,400	3/71,000	3/86,000	94,000
Dry Basis				
PRUNES: 4/				
California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000
WALNUTS:				
California	65,190	67,000	70,000	73,000

1/ Estimates revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954 - Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis); 1955 - Apricots, Washington, 3,200.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954 - 4,000; 1955 - 2,000.

4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS				
Crop	Condition June 1			
and	Average	1955	1956	
State	1945-54			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
PLUMS:				
Michigan	62	35	83	
PRUNES:				
Idaho	70	97	78	
Washington, all	63	86	56	
Eastern Washington	68	89	55	
Western Washington	50	78	62	
Oregon, all	53	85	67	
Eastern Oregon	60	92	4	
Western Oregon	52	83	77	
GRAPES:				
California, all	83	87	83	
Wine varieties	81	81	84	
Table varieties	84	87	79	
Raisin varieties	83	90	85	
OTHER CROPS:				
California:				
Figs	81	90	90	
Almonds	66	57	77	
Florida:				
Avocados	64	72	47	

State	CHERRIES 1/ Production 2/ Sweet varieties			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	3,590	5,400	6,600	3,300
Pa.	1,090	1,300	1,300	700
Ohio	348	310	310	290
Mich.	6,370	8,800	7,500	9,000
4 Great Lakes States	11,398	15,810	15,710	13,290
Mont.	1,067	1,800	1,500	150
Idaho	2,809	2,800	3,700	1,270
Colo.	578	1,200	580	530
Utah	3,574	5,200	3,100	1,600
Wash.	23,720	22,500	23,500 3/	6,600
Oreg.	21,740	25,400	31,000	17,100
Calif.	30,800	23,200	34,000	39,000
7 Western States	84,288	82,100	27,380	66,250
11 States	95,686	97,910	113,090	79,540

Sour Varieties 4/			
Mont.	288	370	520
Idaho	564	1,000	1,400
Colo.	2,350	1,550	1,200
Utah	2,330	2,900	1,500
Wash.	2,800	2,400	2,400
Oreg.	2,610	3,400	3,800
6 Western States	10,942	11,620	10,820

1/Estimates revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho 200 (sweet) and Washington 1,000 (sweet).

3/Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

4/The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/							
Product	Average:			Product	Average:		
	1944-53:	1954	1955		1944-53:	1954	1955
Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons			
Sugar, raw value:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,550	2,043	2,172 2/	Molasses	205	355	3/
Sugarcane	423	610	574	Dried	95	164	3/
Total	2,043	2,653	2,303	Wet	1,489	1,823	3/
Sugar, refined basis:				Molasses:	Thousand gallons		
Sugar beet	1,448	1,909	2,161 2/	Sugar beet	42,686	55,767	3/
Sugarcane	461	570	536	Sugarcane:			
Total	1,909	2,479	2,152	Edible	6,283	2,820	3,193
				Blackstrap 4/	40,317	46,177	49,436

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/Preliminary.

3/Not available.

4/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53			1944-53		
	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	21,500	18,000	19,400	17,800	15,200	18,000	10.4	16.2	15.5
Mich.	80,800	76,600	63,500	67,600	64,100	60,100	9.5	12.0	14.7
Wis.	13,000	13,900	6,500	11,000	11,100	6,100	9.8	12.2	9.3
Minn.	48,800	76,000	65,800	44,600	73,100	64,400	10.0	11.2	12.0
N.Dak.	24,300	38,200	34,700	22,200	37,100	34,000	10.2	11.3	11.7
S.Dak.	5,400	6,600	5,300	4,900	6,000	5,100	10.4	12.5	12.5
Nebr.	59,100	67,500	56,500	53,900	60,100	46,300	13.0	13.1	14.4
Kans.	6,800	6,800	6,900	5,800	6,100	6,500	9.7	10.2	14.8
Mont.	65,200	55,500	50,800	59,800	54,100	50,000	12.0	12.6	14.5
Idaho	78,900	93,400	79,600	69,900	89,100	76,600	17.1	17.6	18.7
Wyo.	35,200	39,600	34,500	32,500	36,300	30,300	12.6	13.1	13.9
Colo.	142,200	151,400	123,200	130,900	115,100	102,000	14.6	14.4	15.9
Utah	34,800	35,800	30,200	32,300	33,100	29,000	14.4	16.2	15.1
Wash.	19,000	35,500	30,800	17,600	34,200	27,700	20.8	22.3	20.0
Oreg.	19,800	18,600	17,700	17,800	17,900	16,800	19.5	21.7	22.7
Calif. 1/	151,400	224,900	167,500	141,000	218,500	162,600	18.0	21.2	20.7
Other States 2/	7,100	5,600	5,000	6,100	4,800	4,800	11.8	14.8	16.2
U.S.	813,500	963,900	797,900	735,600	875,900	740,300	14.1	16.1	16.5
Other States 2/									
Ind.	490	60	30	380	60	30	10.7	15.0	20.0
Ill.	2,260	2,060	1,720	2,060	1,850	1,600	14.0	19.7	20.4
Iowa	1,500	1,480	890	1,290	950	880	9.9	7.9	11.7
Texas	2,030	1,360	1,580	1,680	1,350	1,560	11.8	15.0	19.9
N.Mex.	520	650	790	420	550	710	3/ 6.6	10.2	5.2

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of		
	Average	1954	1955	ton rec'd by farmers 4/		production		
	1944-53			1954	1955	1954	1955	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Ohio	183	247	279	8.90	---	2,198	---	
Mich.	633	771	885	9.90	---	7,633	---	
Wis.	108	135	57	7.10	---	958	---	
Minn.	447	819	771	10.40	---	8,518	---	
N.Dak.	223	418	398	10.60	---	4,431	---	
S.Dak.	49	75	64	11.10	---	832	---	
Nebr.	699	786	665	10.70	---	8,410	---	
Kans.	57	62	96	10.20	---	632	---	
Mont.	709	683	724	11.40	---	7,786	---	
Idaho	1,201	1,569	1,433	11.40	---	17,887	---	
Wyo.	411	475	421	11.10	---	5,272	---	
Colo.	1,897	1,654	1,621	10.60	---	17,532	---	
Utah	467	535	437	11.20	---	5,992	---	
Wash.	375	761	553	11.20	---	8,523	---	
Oreg.	346	389	381	11.20	---	4,357	---	
Calif. 1/	2,554	4,632	3,365	10.90	---	50,489	---	
Other States 2/	73	71	78	9.87	---	701	---	
U.S.	10,431	14,082	12,228	10.80	10.90	152,151	133,285	
Other States 2/								
Ind.	4.0	.9	.6	9.00	---	8	---	
Ill.	28.7	36.5	32.6	9.10	---	332	---	
Iowa	12.3	7.5	10.3	10.00	---	75	---	
Texas	21.2	20.2	31.1	11.10	---	224	---	
N.Mex.	2.9	5.6	3.7	11.00	---	62	---	

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$2.31 per ton in 1954 and approximately \$2.35 in 1955.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
For sugar:									
Louisiana	263.3	247.0	232.0	19.0	22.8	24.4	4,998	5,625	5,664
Florida	36.0	38.6	34.8	31.2	32.6	33.3	1,129	1,258	1,160
Total	299.3	285.6	266.8	20.5	24.1	25.6	6,127	6,883	6,824
For seed:									
Louisiana	21.7	19	16	19.0	22.8	24.4	409	433	390
Florida	1.1	.7	1.1	31.2	32.6	33.3	34	23	37
Total	22.8	19.7	17.1	19.6	23.1	25.0	442	456	427
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	285.0	266	248	19.0	22.8	24.4	5,407	6,058	6,054
Florida	37.1	39.3	35.9	31.2	32.6	33.3	1,163	1,281	1,197
U.S. Total	322.1	305.3	283.9	20.4	24.0	25.5	6,570	7,339	7,251

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season average price per ton received by farmers 1/		Value of production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
For sugar:				
Louisiana	6.71	6.32	37,744	35,796
Florida	8.03	7.50	10,102	8,700
Total	6.95	6.52	47,846	44,496
For sugar and seed:				
Louisiana	6.71	6.32	40,649	38,261
Florida	8.03	7.50	10,286	8,978
U.S. Total	6.94	6.51	50,935	47,239

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$1.17 per ton in 1954 and approximately \$1.18 in 1955.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/

Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar production, raw value:	Thousand short tons			
Total - Av. 1944-53	tons	387	106	493
1954	"	478	132	610
1955	"	455	119	574
Per ton of cane:				
Av. 1944-53	Pounds	154	186	160
1954	"	170	210	177
1955	"	161	205	168
Molasses production:				
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1944-53	Thousand gallons	32,926	7,391	40,317
1954	"	37,829	8,348	46,177
1955	"	41,248	8,188	49,436
Edible - Av.	"	6,283	—	6,283
1954	"	2,820	—	2,820
1955	"	3,193	—	3,193

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow June 1, Av.: 1945-54	June 1, 1955	June 1, 1956	"Grain" fed per milk cow ^{2/} June 1, Av.: 1945-54	June 1, 1955	June 1, 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	19.9	23.7	23.0	5.3	5.4	6.9
N.H.	21.2	25.0	23.7	4.6	4.6	5.4
Vt.	23.0	25.6	23.8	4.7	4.5	6.0
Mass.	23.0	26.7	25.8	5.4	5.5	6.0
Conn.	22.6	25.1	26.2	5.2	5.8	6.2
N.Y.	27.6	28.6	29.8	5.4	5.7	6.0
N.J.	25.6	26.8	27.2	6.3	7.0	6.5
Pa.	24.3	26.3	27.0	6.3	6.4	7.0
N.Atl.	24.96	26.92	27.30	5.5	5.8	6.3
Ohio	22.7	25.7	26.3	4.7	5.4	5.8
Ind.	21.1	24.6	24.2	4.6	5.2	5.4
Ill.	21.8	24.2	24.3	4.7	5.3	5.5
Mich.	25.2	27.6	26.4	4.9	5.1	5.9
Wis.	26.3	28.7	27.4	4.6	4.4	5.5
E.N.Cent.	24.38	27.11	26.29	4.7	4.9	5.6
Minn.	24.7	26.4	27.5	4.1	4.1	5.5
Iowa	22.1	23.6	24.6	4.7	5.0	6.2
Mo.	16.5	17.3	18.3	3.5	4.3	5.3
N.Dak.	20.3	22.3	21.9	3.8	4.4	4.8
S.Dak.	18.5	19.3	20.4	2.7	3.6	3.9
Nebr.	20.7	22.5	22.5	3.7	4.7	4.0
Kans.	18.9	20.2	21.0	3.9	4.7	5.2
W.N.Cent.	20.65	22.33	22.73	3.9	4.4	5.3
Md.	20.8	21.5	22.0	5.6	5.6	6.2
Va.	16.8	18.9	19.9	3.6	4.7	5.2
W.Va.	15.7	17.1	17.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
N.C.	15.3	16.0	17.9	4.0	5.0	5.0
S.C.	12.8	14.6	14.8	3.5	4.2	5.0
Ga.	11.0	11.2	12.8	3.5	4.4	4.9
S.Atl.	15.57	16.44	17.49	3.7	4.6	4.7
Ky.	15.6	16.4	17.0	2.9	3.5	4.0
Tenn.	14.0	14.1	15.1	3.0	3.8	4.0
Ala.	10.7	10.3	10.7	3.2	3.8	4.4
Miss.	9.5	9.4	10.1	2.2	2.8	3.3
Ark.	11.1	11.8	12.6	2.3	3.4	3.6
La.	8.1	8.3	9.2	2.5	3.2	3.8
Okla.	13.5	14.6	16.3	2.8	4.2	4.5
Texas	10.3	9.8	10.6	3.4	3.8	4.9
S.Cent.	12.25	12.95	13.38	2.8	3.5	4.1
Mont.	20.6	22.1	22.0	3.0	3.6	3.9
Idaho	23.7	25.4	26.3	3.6	4.0	3.9
Wyo.	20.6	20.4	20.5	3.0	4.2	3.2
Colo.	20.4	20.1	20.7	4.6	5.5	6.4
Utah	22.9	22.9	25.9	3.6	4.8	4.6
Wash.	25.5	25.1	25.3	4.2	4.1	4.9
Oreg.	23.1	22.0	24.6	4.3	4.4	4.5
Calif.	24.2	24.9	25.5	4.5	4.0	5.0
West.	23.13	23.56	24.62	4.2	4.3	4.9
U.S.	20.33	21.93	22.32	4.13	4.58	5.23

^{1/} Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

^{2/} Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on :		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during May		100 layers		During May		Jan.-May incl.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,995	3,068	1,934	1,910	58	59	289	293
N.H.	1,936	2,166	1,851	1,767	36	38	180	198
Vt.	892	876	1,990	1,888	18	17	88	90
Mass.	2,937	3,453	1,919	1,869	56	65	292	327
R.I.	340	369	1,876	1,928	6	7	33	36
Conn.	2,851	2,932	1,755	1,767	50	52	259	283
N.Y.	9,776	9,410	1,848	1,829	181	172	898	860
N.J.	12,126	12,822	1,773	1,767	215	227	1,049	1,082
Pa.	16,823	16,578	1,891	1,854	319	307	1,581	1,559
N.Atl.	50,726	51,674	1,851	1,827	939	944	4,669	4,728
Ohio	11,466	12,102	1,848	1,860	212	225	1,063	1,107
Ind.	10,720	11,906	1,925	1,922	206	229	1,045	1,119
Ill.	15,336	14,553	1,947	1,941	299	282	1,425	1,400
Mich.	8,174	7,884	1,860	1,786	152	141	750	724
Wis.	10,888	11,087	1,934	1,888	211	209	1,060	1,065
E.N.Cent.	56,584	57,532	1,909	1,888	1,080	1,086	5,242	5,415
Minn.	20,250	18,312	1,944	1,947	394	357	1,985	1,876
Iowa	23,196	22,338	2,058	2,027	477	453	2,345	2,286
Mo.	11,586	10,546	1,984	1,928	230	203	1,021	970
N.Dak.	3,033	3,002	2,003	1,959	61	59	268	265
S.Dak.	6,679	6,418	1,962	1,978	131	127	619	623
Nebr.	9,075	8,854	2,065	2,037	187	180	889	863
Kans.	8,751	8,072	2,027	1,996	177	161	835	797
W.M.Cent.	82,570	77,542	2,007	1,986	1,657	1,540	7,962	7,680
Del.	636	694	1,848	1,835	12	13	59	63
Md.	2,204	2,314	1,876	1,841	41	43	196	200
Va.	4,594	4,112	1,810	1,829	83	75	407	373
W.Va.	2,201	2,136	1,925	1,894	42	40	191	187
N.C.	7,831	8,636	1,820	1,814	143	157	667	742
S.C.	2,712	2,836	1,748	1,779	47	50	227	244
Ga.	6,054	6,178	1,798	1,807	109	112	552	545
Fla.	2,350	2,854	1,807	1,897	42	54	219	262
S.Atl.	28,582	29,760	1,816	1,828	519	544	2,518	2,616
Ky.	5,926	5,900	1,869	1,844	111	109	511	506
Tenn.	5,686	5,538	1,742	1,755	99	97	460	464
Ala.	4,370	4,560	1,748	1,705	76	78	355	372
Miss.	3,484	3,796	1,662	1,690	58	64	276	290
Ark.	3,328	3,624	1,823	1,844	61	67	256	291
La.	2,218	2,234	1,652	1,662	37	37	171	176
Okla.	4,552	4,618	1,910	1,885	87	87	401	406
Texas	11,816	12,665	1,810	1,848	214	234	1,045	1,078
S.Cent.	41,380	42,935	1,796	1,800	743	773	3,475	3,583
Mont.	1,098	1,150	1,916	1,928	21	22	103	105
Idaho	1,274	1,380	1,978	1,978	25	27	128	134
Wyo.	372	330	1,975	1,956	7	6	37	32
Colo.	1,711	1,722	1,876	1,944	32	33	155	156
N.Mex.	590	572	1,844	1,823	11	10	51	48
Ariz.	450	430	1,854	1,817	8	8	40	40
Utah	1,890	1,730	1,910	1,906	36	33	171	153
Nev.	106	108	1,841	1,860	2	2	10	10
Wash.	3,644	3,952	1,885	1,953	69	77	356	399
Oreg.	2,792	2,818	1,903	1,990	53	56	277	270
Calif.	19,854	20,198	1,897	1,962	377	396	1,798	1,860
West.	33,781	34,390	1,898	1,948	641	670	3,126	3,207
U.S.	223,623	223,833	1,900	1,891	5,579	5,557	27,093	27,229



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

DR. KARL S. QUISENBERRY
ASST. DIR. OF CROPS RESEARCH
AGRL. RESEARCH SERVICE, USDA
7-21-55

ML-B

OFF. OF THE ADMIN.